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WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.77.

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September 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 89 77

September 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 82 73

7742 日九十月七

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FALL OF RIGA.

Due to Demoralisation of Troops.

London, September 4.
No attempt is made to minimise the fall of Riga, but it is pointed out that the disaster is entirely due to the demoralisation of the Russian troops, who abandoned the strong Drina line, practically without firing a shot. All the country south of the Drina for many miles up the river has already been evacuated. It remains to be seen whether the Germans can make full use of Riga as a base, as the Russian Navy may be able to seriously interfere with the convoys.

The Russian Retreat.

London, September 4.
A Russian wireless official message states:—We evacuated Riga yesterday morning, blowing up the fortifications at the mouth of the Drina and the bridges. Our retreat continues north-eastwards. Enemy ships are now shelling the Riga coast and villages in the direction of Ikakal. The enemy dislodged our troops on the Great Jaegel and penetrated our positions on a thirteen-versts front. They have occupied Vildendode. We are retiring to the north. Measures have been taken to re-adjust our front. Our troops failing to withstand enemy pressure in the region of Milder, Bybnak and Kranzem, we have retired to the north-east. Before the Fall.

London, September 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the attack against Riga had been anticipated for some considerable time, and the evacuation of the principal offices and institutions had been already carried out. This decision was owing to the undependability of bodies of troops on the Northern Front, where, as elsewhere, they had been contaminated with the international Maximilianist propaganda. The offensive began on September 1 with a six-hour bombardment with asphyxiating shells and with gas waves. Then the enemy threw his first pontoon across the Drina. Some were destroyed by the Russian batteries, but the Germans ultimately gained a footing on the opposite bank. Subsequently bitter fighting occurred, the loyal Russians counter-attacking, singling the Maximilians and headed by flag carriers. The enemy brought up reinforcements during the night, whereupon the Russians withdrew northward. The German artillery seriously damaged the town, but the attack was not accompanied by naval operations. The news has depressed the people of Petrograd, and Bourse prices have fallen considerably.

Riga Ablaze at Many Points.

London, September 4.
A German wireless official message states:—The Russians have evacuated the bridgehead west of the Drina. At Riga we stand before the mouth of the Drina. Riga is ablaze at many points. In a bitter struggle we overcame strong Russian forces on both sides of the Great Jaegel. We have captured thousands of prisoners, 150 guns and have captured a hill south west of Ozeronowitz.

The Kaiser Elated.

London, September 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Kaiser has telegraphed to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the captor of Riga, his congratulations on the capture. He says:—"The fine success is due to your far-seeing leadership. It will steel our hard will to victory, onward with God."

THE AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

Germany's New Aeroplane Tactics.

London, September 4.
The Germans seem to be developing new aeroplane tactics, for harvest moon raids are not confined to the south-east coast. Correspondents report raids in Flanders.
Messages regarding last night's raid on the south-east coast say that several heavy bombs were heard in Kent some miles inland at midnight. The air resonated with the noise of aircraft engines. The bombs dropped on September 2 were very heavy, causing craters forty feet across.

Over One Hundred Naval Men Killed.

London, September 4.
A British official message states:—Six aeroplanes participated in last night's raid. They proceeded as far as Chatham and dropped bombs on the Isle of Thanet, Sheerness and the Chatham area. There were no Army casualties. One civilian was killed and six injured, while the material damage was slight. Our machines went up and anti-aircraft guns were fired, but without result.

The Secretary of the Admiralty reports that during the raid 107 naval ratings were killed and 86 wounded.

The German Version.

London, September 4.
A German wireless official message states:—We bombed Dover, Chatham, Sheerness and Ramsgate.

Naval Barracks Reported Struck.

London, September 4.
Last night's air raid involved the heaviest non-civilian losses of any raid yet experienced. It is not officially stated where the naval casualties were sustained, but unofficial reports mention that the Naval Barracks at Chatham were struck, involving serious loss. Apparently the raiders were over the coast for a considerable time. It was a clear, moonlight night.

ATTEMPTS TO SEDUCE RUMANIAN ARMY.

London, September 4.
Reuter learns from an authoritative source that frequent Russo-German attempts to seduce the Rumanian Army and to incite peasants to revolt and seize land have utterly failed. The Rumanians are most loyal and very courageous. There are determined to continue the struggle at all costs. The Rumanian reserves have filled the gaps due to the defection of the Russian Divisions at Focsoni. The King and the Crown Prince are still at Jassy. The Queen has gone to Kherson.

FRENCH ACTIVITY IN THE BALKANS.

London, September 4.
A Bulgarian communique states:—There was a very violent all-day long bombardment on the Macedonian front on September 2, continuing at night with great fury. At dawn yesterday the French attacked Tchoukova and Steana and West Bitolia. Our certain fire repulsed the attacks.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER'S DUPLICITY.

Further Interesting Revelations.

London, September 4.
Further documents concerning the Kaiser and the ex-Tsar are published in the New York Herald. The Kaiser quotes a Reuter's telegram on July, 1905, announcing the forthcoming visit of the British Fleet to the Baltic, which, he was of opinion, was intended to frighten him. The Kaiser, in a subsequent telegram, complains of the coolness of his reception at Copenhagen and of Danish distrust of Germany, but thinks that the Danes are gradually reconciling themselves to the inevitability of occupation in case of war. A telegram from the Kaiser to the ex-Tsar on September 20, 1905, in connection with the Russo-Japanese War, suggests that France left Russia notoriously in the lurch, whereas Germany helped her as far as possible. "That puts Russia morally under obligations to us." Other telegrams from the Kaiser advise the Tsar to put the responsibility for peace negotiations on the Danes, so as to shield himself from possible disastrous consequences. Altogether the correspondence leaves the impression of almost incredible duplicity. The Emperor concludes in a typical passage, "We have joined hands before God, who heard our vows, and what is signed is signed by God, our Testator."

How Denmark was to be Treated.

London, September 4.
The complete text of the telegrams passing between the Kaiser and the ex-Tsar regarding the Baltic and Denmark has now been received. It shows that after the meeting of the two Emperors at Bjorkoe, the Kaiser, in agreement with the Tsar, undertook the realisation of a scheme to declare the Baltic a closed sea, but, owing to the resistance of Denmark and the threatening attitude of Britain, the Kaiser decided in 1905, in the event of war with Britain, to treat Denmark as he treated Belgium later—namely, to occupy neutral Denmark with his armies in order to secure the advantages which Denmark refused by declining to join the secret Russo-German combination.

Poisonous German Methods.

London, September 4.
British and Allied newspapers feature the correspondence between the ex-Tsar and the Kaiser as throwing a lurid light on the poisonous methods of German international dealings and the appalling danger of autocrats controlling diplomacy. The incompleteness of the correspondence, which continued throughout 1905, (and perhaps later) leaves one guessing why the plot failed, but it seems certain that it was owing to the growing Franco-Russian rapprochement before and during the Algerian incident. The Times says the correspondence is fresh proof of the Kaiser's insincerity, and points out that this was the man who furnished the British with a plan of campaign against the Boers. It asks:—"Who can trust his honour and good faith?" and adds:—"Yet it is on this rotten foundation that peace fanatics desire to build the future safety of the world."

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

British Trade Unionists' Disapproval.

London, September 4.
The Trade Union Congress has postponed discussion on the Stockholm Conference question until to-morrow.

London, September 4.
The Trade Union Congress at Blackpool decided against sending to Stockholm at present by 2,849,000 votes against 91,000 votes.

BRITISH PACIFIST SENT TO QAOUL.

London, September 4.
Mr. E. D. Morel, the pacifist who was recently arrested for sending a pamphlet to Switzerland without permission, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division. Defendant pleaded guilty and offered to undertake not to repeat the offence. The magistrate declared that the offence was most serious and described one of the pamphlets as an attempt to vindicate Germany.

London, September 4.
Mr. Arthur Henderson has issued a statement agreeing with the Trade Union Congress' decision against sending delegates to Stockholm. He says that the failure of the Allied Socialist Conference to reach within measurable distance of agreement rendered a reconsideration of the whole position regarding Stockholm inevitable, saying:—"An International Conference with such divergent views as were manifested at the Allied Socialist Conference between different sections of one nation and different Allied nations would be not only harmful but might be disastrous."

BRUGES HEAVILY BOMBED.

London, September 4.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft on Sunday night bombed docks, submarine shelters and railway sidings at Bruges, causing a fire to break out at the lock gates of the Excluse Canal. We bombed Varsenere aerodrome yesterday morning. Six aeroplanes attacked one of ours, who shot down one of the enemy. Other combats occurred. One of our machines is missing.

SERBIA'S TERRIBLE PLIGHT.

London, September 4.
The Press Bureau announces that the Serbian Press Bureau publishes an appeal to all the Allies for help to save the unfortunate Serbian population. The internal conditions are deplorable. The enemy has removed the whole of the harvest and the inhabitants have only one loaf weekly. Children are dying in thousands for lack of milk. About eighty thousand interned Serbians and prisoners have perished in Austro-Hungary.

CHINESE MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE.

London, September 4.
The President of China has telegraphed to His Majesty the King as follows:—"Sincere thanks for your telegram of congratulation on China's entry into the war against the common enemy of the world. China, as is universally recognised, is a nation standing for peace, but now, for the sake of justice and humanity, I, on behalf of the people and Government, have pleasure to assure your Majesty that we, in concert with friendly Powers confronted with the common enemy, will earnestly endeavour in the direction of peace in order to attain the object of the war."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Line Again Advanced.

London, September 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We advanced our line north-east of St. Julien. We successfully raided to the north of Lens, and drove off raiders south-west of La Bassée."

Some Enemy Claims.

London, September 4.
A German wireless official message states:—"We threw out the English who penetrated our line north-west of Lens. Yesterday we shot down nineteen airmen and two balloons."

German Garrison Captured.

London, September 4.
A French communique states:—"Our fire smashed up an attack in the region of Hartebise Farm by enemy detachments, which suffered heavy losses without result. Our reconnaissance units penetrated an enemy salient east of Sippignelles yesterday by surprise and killed and captured the garrison after a lively engagement. We made an important raid on both sides of the Somain-Sommepy Road in Champagne last night and prostrated the enemy front line on a front of 800 metres. We destroyed a great many gas tanks, blew up dug-outs and brought back forty prisoners, four machine guns, a trench mortar and much material. German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk and Calais and the region of Juvencelle, north of Nancy. There were several casualties at Calais, but the damage was insignificant. French aeroplanes dropped 15½ tons of bombs on aerodromes and bivouacs and railway stations, including Gumbrai and Metz, causing important damage. Thirteen German aeroplanes were brought down."

RUSSIAN BANK RETURNS.

London, September 4.
The following figures are from the current return of the Russian State Bank, compared with July, 1914:—Stock of gold, \$130,000,000 against \$160,000,000; gold balance abroad, \$230,000,000 against \$14,000,000; note circulation, \$1,467,000,000 against \$163,000,000.

RUSSIAN GENERAL TO BE BANISHED.

London, September 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, it is reported that the Government has decided to banish General Garko.

THE "CITY OF ATHENS" SUNK.

London, September 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Capetown, the delayed steamer City of Athens, from New York, was sunk on August 10. She was carrying a full cargo and ninety-seven passengers, of which seventeen were drowned. The Court of Enquiry has found that the sinking was due to the vessel striking a mine. The Captain's certificate has been suspended for six months.

The sea was calm at the time of the explosion, but a southerly gale sprang up and the water quickly became very choppy. The lifeboats were paralysed with fear, and the white people had to do all the bailing; they sang hymns as darkness descended at six o'clock. The salvage boat arrived at nine o'clock. The horrors of the situation were increased by a shoal of sharks following the boats. Three hundred bags of mail despatched from New York on July 12 were lost.

The crew numbered 115, mostly sailors. Two terrific explosions occurred forward in the afternoon. There was no panic, and the launching of the boats was carried out in most orderly manner, the women and children receiving first care. Seven boats cleared safely, and the steamer sank an hour later. Dense volumes of smoke were witnessed from the shore. A salvage tug was immediately despatched and after a vain search was about to return late at night when she sighted six boats and took aboard the occupants. The seventh boat was subsequently found waterlogged with several of the original complement missing. The survivors, when rescued, were sitting waist-deep in water, absolutely exhausted. The dead included the Rev. and Mrs. Duckworth and six of their children, and Miss Robinson, bound for Bombay. Among the passengers were a number of American missionaries bound for Central and East Africa to replace Germans. The Court of Enquiry found that the disaster was due to the ignoring of Admiralty instructions.

GREAT ITALIAN AIR RAID.

London, September 4.
An Italian official message says:—"Thirty aeroplanes bombed military works and the fleet in Pola Harbour and Fasana Canal. Nine tons of bombs were dropped, causing destruction and fires."

A CONSIDERATE ADMIRAL.

London, September 3.
Admiral Slade has retired at his own request, in order to facilitate the promotion of junior officers.

PRICE OF PETROL.

London, September 3.
The price of petrol has been advanced by 8½d. a gallon.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, September 4.
Twenty-one Norwegian ships were sunk during August.

THE RHINE-DANUBE CANAL.

London, September 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the King of Bavaria, in a speech at Nuremberg, announced that the construction of the Rhine-Danube Canal had been agreed to, and that it would be navigable to vessels of 1,200 tons.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Mr. Justice Low.

London, September 4.
The death is announced of Mr. Justice Low, Judge of the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, since 1915.
[The Hon. Sir Frederick Low, Kt., was knighted in 1909. He was admitted as a solicitor in 1878, called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1880, K.C., 1903; Bench, 1911. He was Liberal M.P. for Norwich from 1910 and Recorder of Ipswich from 1906 to 1915. From 1880 to 1890 he was Captain in the 4th V.B. Royal West Surrey Regiment and 22nd Middlesex R.V. He was 60 years of age.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 4.
The price of silver is 47d. There are small supplies, and the strength of China exchange is firm.

PEACE.

Colonel Roosevelt's Conditions.

In an article in the New York monthly, The Metropolitan, Colonel Roosevelt summarises, as follows, the conditions of "the Peace of Victory for which we strive":—

1. Belgium must be restored and amply indemnified.
2. Luxembourg should be joined to France or Belgium.
3. France must have back Alsace and Lorraine.
4. Italy should have Italia Irredenta, including Trieste, bordering with Switzerland and Germany in the north, but with full provision for Austria's commercial access to the Mediterranean.
5. The Czechs and their close kinsmen outside of Bohemia should form a new commonwealth.
6. The Southern Slavs could be made into a greater Serbia.
7. Effort must be made to leave the mass of the Magyars together and the mass of the Rumanians together as independent nations.
8. A democratic Russia should be entitled to and would not abuse the possession of Constantinople. A democratic Russia could safely be trusted to stand as the sponsor of an autonomous Finland, an autonomous Poland and an autonomous Armenia.
9. Lithuania should also have her just claims considered.
10. The Danes of North Schleswig should be given the right to vote whether or not they wish again to become part of Denmark.
11. Ireland must remain part of the British Empire, but surely the time has come to give her Home Rule within the Empire, on a basis of resolute justice.
12. England and Japan must keep the colonies they have conquered.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Sunday" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Bought and Paid For" and "Vandeville" at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph.—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 8.
Night Fete at the V.R.C.; 9 p.m.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"Mere Man" Protests.
At the West London Police Court recently Judge Selfe presided against the "folly of sending a drowsy man to deal with."

Comment on China.
"Patnam Weals" in the course of a letter to the editor of the Japan Advertiser says: "No one who has not been born in this country is entitled to express any opinion on Chinese affairs. China is a difficult country to understand because here you have a very simple and democratic society composed of men with subtle but very easy minds. In such circumstances the reactions can only be known to those who have been accustomed to such reactions from the very beginning and who know all sorts of little things which cannot be put into words. I do not want to write a long dissertation but I do want you to grasp the fact that not only are the Chinese the most democratic people in the world but that they will persevere a well organized Republic within one generation."

Retirement of Headmaster of Blundell's.
Mr. A. L. Francis, headmaster of Blundell's School, Tiverton, for the past 44 years, has informed the governors of his intention to retire at the close of the current term. Only 27 years of age when appointed to the headmastership, he was then the youngest, as he is now the oldest, of the headmasters of our great public schools. Mr. Francis is a descendant of the Sir Philip Francis to whom has been ascribed the authorship of the "Letters of Junius," and is a son of Mr. E. R. Francis, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. He went to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took a first class in the Classical Tripos in 1876 and his M.A. degree and a Fellowship the following year.

Mrs. Lloyd George's Nice Little Scullery.

Mrs. Lloyd George presided at a lecture given by Mrs. E. S. Peel, at the National Economy Exhibition, on the Labour Saving Home of the Future. In commenting on a remark made by Mrs. Peel as to the evil effects of payments to the Prime Minister's wife gave some interesting revelation of the domestic drawbacks of Downing Street. "When we went to No. 11 nine years ago," she said, "we found a big scullery there with not a window, not a gleam of light or ventilation of any sort or kind. It took me some little time before I could persuade the Board of Works to build me a nice little scullery, with a glass roof and a window opening to the garden. I did not rest till I got it. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) You would scarcely believe it, but when Mr. Asquith went to No. 10 nine years ago, there was not a single bathroom in the place. It has improved a little since then."

Mr. Bottomley's Intentions.
A public meeting was held at Queen's Hall under the auspices of the Imperial Defence Union, to consider the Mesopotamia Commission Report. Mr. Ellis Powell, who presided, moved a resolution placing on record "abhorrence at the revelations in the Mesopotamia report," and protesting against "the practice of seeking minor scapegoats," and calling upon the country "to insist that the real culprits be brought to book regardless of their official position or political importance." The resolution further protested against the lack of defence against attack by air upon London. "Mr. Horatio Bottomley said Mesopotamia had 'discredited the politician. Lord Hardinge wore the Order of the Garter, but if, after the disclosures, he still wore it he would go and tear it from his knee. If they could not reach the 'instigators' they must go direct to the King. They had a King, and if he did not rule what was the good of him? They would go to him and tell him he represented the spirit of the nation. Let him say to Government, 'Get out of the way or you can sit in secret for the rest of the war, for no one pays attention to you.' They could march in their thousands to Buckingham Palace."

GENERAL NEWS.

No Work With Germans.
Labourers employed by a firm of contractors on building for the War Office protested against the employment of German prisoners of war on the same work and threatened to strike unless the Germans were removed.

Objectors Get a Ducking.
Sixty conscientious objectors, sent to work in the New Forest, met with a hostile reception on their arrival at Brockenhurst. They were pelted with turf, booted and hustled, and some of the stragglers came in for even rougher handling. Two of the men were ducked in a stream and their luggage thrown from a lorry into the water.

European Drowned at Rangoon.

A drowning accident took place in the Rangoon River on July 26, the victim being D. R. Watson (23), a Canadian assistant to Steel Brothers and Co. Ltd. Mr. Watson, who was practising for Saturday's Regatta, went for a swim and the shell capsize. Mr. Wilson, who was on another shell heard shouts and along with Mr. Goodchild rushed to the scene. The latter dived several times but Mr. Watson was not to be found. He was a member of the Highland Company of Rangoon R.F.C.

Mr. Speaker "Called Up."
There was loud laughter in Parliament when Mr. James Mason asked the Secretary to the National Service Ministry if a notice had been sent to Mr. Speaker proposing to transfer him to Wolverhampton as a labourer at 4s. a day with 5s. a week war bonus, on the ground that such service was deemed to be of greater national importance than that on which he was now engaged. Mr. Cecil Beck replied that, by a regrettable clerical error—(laughter)—a calling-up notice, intended for the Speaker's gardener, who had volunteered, was sent to Mr. Lowther instead.

The Shanghai German Bank.
At last, says the N. O. Daily News, the officials of the Bank of China, under the direction of Mr. G. Pascher, who came from Peking for the purpose a week ago, are in a position really to start the task of liquidating the German Bank. The keys to all the safes and strong rooms, particularly the keys to a certain safe that have been detained at the Dutch Consulate, have now been secured and the work of inventorying the bank's funds is well under way. A balance sheet is being drawn up but it will, of course, be some time before any definite statement of the bank's actual condition can be made. It is understood that there are about 14 lakhs in loans against gold bars and the estimated amount of assets is six lakhs. The work of counting the silver dollars was begun yesterday but their number cannot be gauged at present. The bank had a very large list of depositors.

A German "Fortress" in London.

A club-house, formerly run by Germans, was one of the places bombed in the recent London raid and it was darkly hinted at an inquest at St. Pancras on one of the victims, that the walls were "very" thick. "Do you think that this building was erected by the Germans with any ulterior motive; to have a strong hold for use in case of the invasion of London?" the startled coroner asked. The witness (Mr. Carl Hentche) replied that he had often thought it strange that some of the windows and doors should have been bricked up. He could not understand why this was done. "When we took over the club on the outbreak of war we found statues of the Kaiser and Bismarck there," he added. "We removed them, with other German emblems, to the cellar. On Saturday the Kaiser and Bismarck statues were destroyed. The witness mentioned that Dickens lived in a street near by, and possibly took the name of one of his characters from a court there. "David Copperfield" contained scenes laid in the neighbourhood, and there was an old "Pickwick" office shanty. When the bomb fell Mr. Hentche was protected from serious injury by a stone staircase. A burning fire lay a few yards from him, and he put it out with his foot.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Universities and War.
The effect of the war on the most-power of our universities is shown in the most remarkable manner by the report of the graduation ceremony at Aberdeen. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Chancellor, capped the graduates, and every name in the honours list was that of a lady! Our universities are for the moment "ladies' seminaries."

Straits Federal Council.
H.E. the High Commissioner, (says the Singapore Free Press) subject to the approval of His Majesty the King, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Peabody to be an U.O.C. Member of the Federal Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. A. Payne Gallwey, who has been granted leave of absence for a period of six months from June 9th, 1917.

Lieut. D. A. King.
The death is reported of Lieut. Daniel A. King, R.E. which occurred in Mesopotamia on July 22, from heat stroke. Lieut. King was well known on the China coast and was one of the party of mariners who left here last winter for river service in Mesopotamia. He was master of the steamer Yukoon before leaving. He had nearly 10 years on the coast, most of the time in the service of the

Indo China S. N. Co. left the sea for a time to accept a post at Tongkin with the Asiatic Petroleum Co., but later captained the steamer Gauris which was lost on Taku bar. He was later in command of the river steamer Tehching. The deceased officer leaves a widow and a daughter of 12, who reside in Shanghai.

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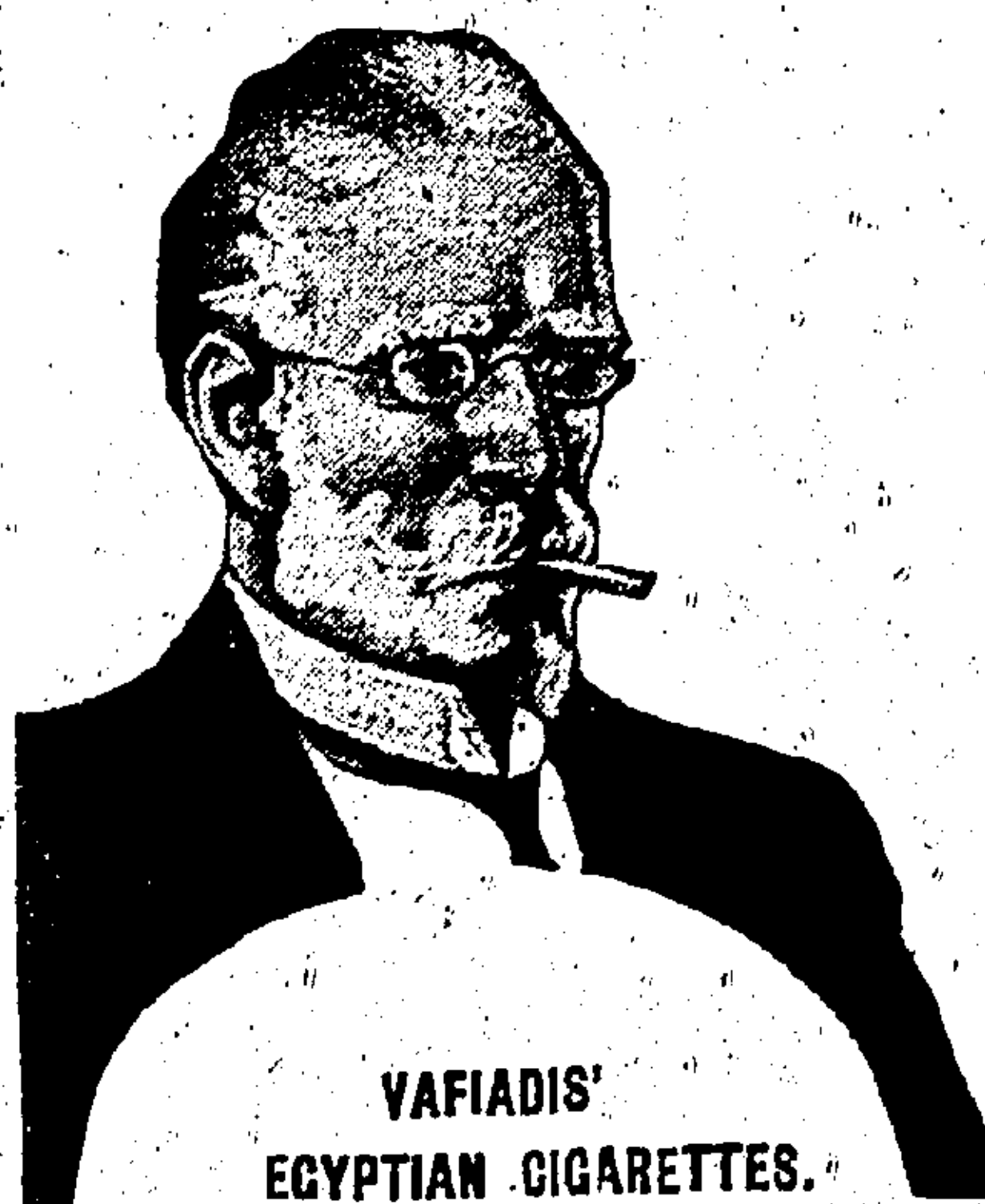
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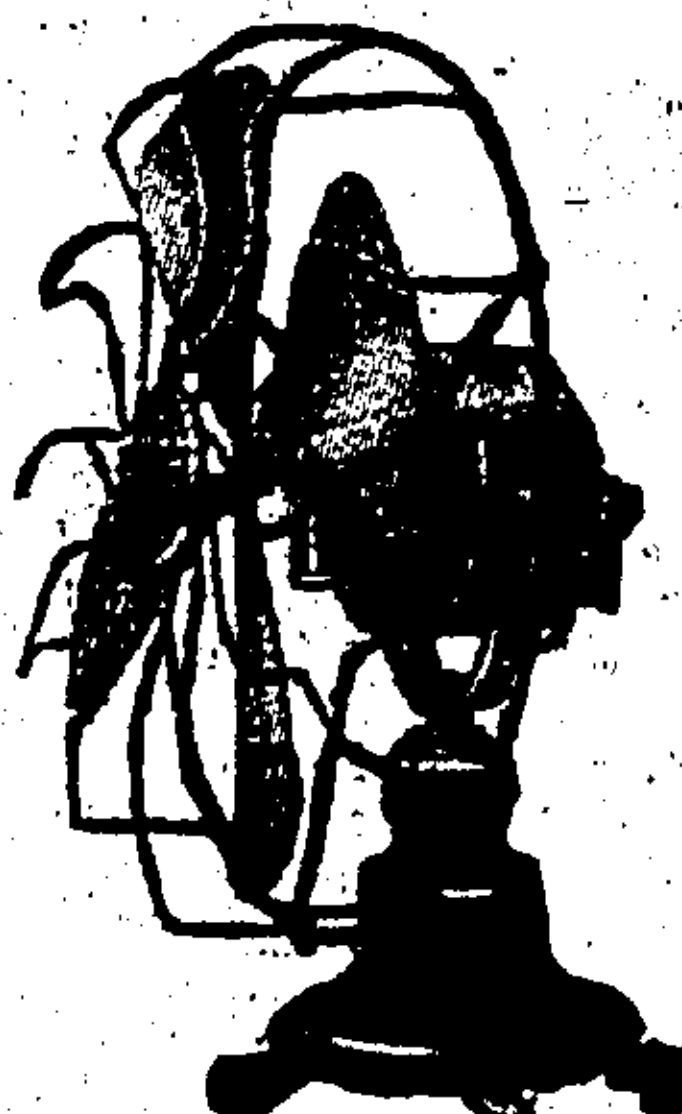
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DEATH.

DEL CASTILLO.—At Madrid on the 4th July, 1917, Hermilla do Rozario Gonzalez del Castillo, beloved wife of Hilario Gonzalez del Castillo. Shanghai and Japan papers, please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

THE FALL OF RIGA.

Though, in view of the recent trend of events on the Russian northern front, the news of the capture of Riga by the enemy will cause very little surprise to the student of the war map, the blow is a heavy one, none the less. Riga is, in point of commercial and industrial importance, the third largest port of Russia, and its loss is very naturally of considerable significance, from whatever point of view we look at matters. It is uncomfortably close to the Russian capital, while the fact that it occupies such an important strategic position on the Baltic coast is one of which the Germans may be depended upon to make the most. So far as the Russian Armies are concerned, chief attention has of late been directed to their activities on the South-Western Front, and it has only been within the past week or two that the world has come to see that there was a menace from the enemy much nearer the centre of Russian authority. But it is now clear that the canker of insubordination has spread to the troops on the Riga Front also, for but a few days ago General Korniloff announced at the Moscow Conference that one of the regiments there only returned to duty when its extermination was ordered. In face of facts like that, it is scarcely to be wondered at that Riga has now fallen into enemy hands.

It was at the Moscow Conference that General Korniloff asserted that the enemy were knocking at the gates of Riga and that if the Russian troops did not hold the shore in that vicinity, the road to Petrograd would be opened wide. The point, therefore, is whether the Germans will risk making the big advance on the Russian capital, which is distant from Riga some three hundred and fifty miles. The distance and the imminence of the winter raise doubts on that question, though there is the other factor to be taken into consideration, that the morale of the Russian Army is now at a very low ebb. At the moment, it is clear that the Germans could push the enterprise by the use of their naval strength, provided they were prepared to take the risks which such a step would imply. The time for such action, however, must be now, or never, for in the winter all sea movements in the vicinity are stopped by ice for several months. The whole issue is in the balance at the moment, though we can well believe that if the Germans decide to utilise their Navy in the coming operations there may be a completely new aspect put upon the war, and one which in the long run, may not work out just as Germany would wish it. The question as to whether the Russians can rely on a sufficient number of reliable troops to put a stop to the enemy advance is of prime importance just now. If not, then the outlook is none too rosy.

Whatever the future has in store, all who have the welfare of Russia and the Allies generally at heart must regret that, after riding herself of pernicious undermining influences within her own borders, Russia has been compelled to relinquish her hold on this great strategic point. This is the fruit of irresponsibility and disregard for military discipline. Russia's troops have failed her in her hour of need. But it may yet be that this reverse will turn out to be the best thing that could happen to the Russian people. While the enemy was far from their gate, they might be forgiven if, in the intoxication caused by their new-found freedom, they imagined that all restraint and discipline could be thrown to the winds. But the situation will appeal to them in a new and more forceful way once they realise that their lives and homes are in jeopardy. General Korniloff has warned his fellow countrymen of the danger without, but his counsel has not been heeded. Now that his words have been justified, will the Russians rise to the occasion and stand firm in defence of their newly won liberties? We cannot think but that they will. If they do, this temporary enemy success may prove the turning point in a situation which is still full of danger.

Volunteers or Conscripts?

The Military Service Ordinance is still the topic of discussion, and a query has been raised as to the precise status, at the present time, of Hongkong's "citizen soldiers." Are they Volunteers or are they members of the Defence Corps? The Ordinance creating the Defence Corps has been passed and assented to by H. E. the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King, and by the Ordinance the Corps is stated to have been established. But neither the Volunteer nor the Volunteer Reserve Ordinances have been repealed, and there would thus appear to be in existence three auxiliary forces, though it is obvious that a man cannot at the same moment be a member of more than one of these bodies. The new Ordinance says that every person who is liable to military service under it, and who "immediately before the commencement" of the Ordinance was a member of the Volunteer Corps or the Volunteer Reserve, shall, "upon such commencement," become a member of the Defence Corps. But when does the Ordinance "commence?" The measure is silent on that point, no operating date being specified in it.

Further Points.

In the original draft of the Bill, there was a clause which provided for the repeal of the Volunteer and Volunteer Reserve Ordinances as from December 31, 1917, the inference being that the new Corps would come into existence on the first day of 1918. Before the second reading of the Bill, came on, we pointed out that if the two voluntary forces were disbanded, the position six months after the war (when the Military Service Ordinance expires) would be that the Colony would have no auxiliary military force whatever. It was probably a recognition of this point by the Government which caused it to omit the clause repealing the Volunteer and Volunteer Reserve Ordinances, and, with it, the date of the cessation of the existence of these forces. Thus it comes about that, according to law, the three organisations are now in being. But our "citizen soldiers" still wear the uniform of the old forces and are still subject to "Volunteer" and "Volunteer Reserve" orders. To us the situation appears somewhat tangled, and it would be well if all ambiguity in the matter were removed once and for all by a definite announcement as to the date of operation of the new Ordinance.

Germany's Dream.

Few, we venture to think, will differ from the Times in the conclusions it has arrived at regarding Germany's "grandiose world policy." To all it must be perfectly apparent that the Germans, even though fully aware of the impossibility of emerging victorious in the war, are by no means disposed, in consequence, to relinquish their ambitious schemes of world wide dominion. We can well believe that they want back their colonies not primarily for their economic utility. Those in Germany responsible for the war evidently believe that Germany after the war's conclusion will be able to continue their military policy, with its repressive and reactionary tendencies. The peace settlement, however, will decide that point, and decide it, unless we are much mistaken, in a way that will leave Germany very little scope for the furtherance of her military aspirations. It is not without its fascinating aspect to note what the modern Hun, even to-day, hope to set about doing on the morrow in pursuance of their military schemes. They aim, it seems, at the creation of a great African militarist State of negroes commanded by German officers and disciplined by them in German methods of warfare. With such a State they believe they could dominate the African Continent and destroy the security of the Mediterranean. This is only part of the precious scheme, which it may be safely predicted will never mature into anything more substantial than the delusion it emphatically is.

DAY BY DAY.

A LIFE OF LEISURE AND A LIFE OF IDLENESS ARE TWO DISTINCT THINGS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the sixteenth anniversary of the assassination of President McKinley.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 31.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Italian Convent School.
The Italian Convent School, Caine Road, and its Kowloon branch (St. Mary's School) will re-open on Monday next, 10th inst.

Stolen Jacket.
Mr. Dyer Bill, this morning, sentenced a Chinese girl, aged 14 years, to hard labour for stealing a jacket valued at \$2. The defendant was seen leaving 8, Lower Lascar Road, with the jacket in his possession.

Tram Mishap.
A Chinese girl, aged 14 years, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries which she received through falling down whilst alighting from a moving tram car in Des Voeux Road West yesterday. Her injuries are not serious.

Ammunition Under a Bed.
A Chinese, living at 43, Queen's Road West, was arrested yesterday with 67 rounds of ammunition in his possession, and was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the offence. It was stated that the ammunition was found underneath a bed in three paper packets. A fine of \$25 was inflicted.

No Permit.
Three men were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with removing a quantity of stone from a Government quarry at Sham Shui Po without a permit. It was stated by a P.W.D. representative that there was quite a lot of this sort of thing going on, and in fining the men \$10 each, his Worship remarked that he was determined to put a stop to the practice.

Hawker Sentenced.
A marine hawker was arrested yesterday carrying a quantity of iron piping in Hollywood Road, and this morning he was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court, with having unlawful possession of the same. His excuse was that he bought the piping off a man in the ordinary course of his business, but this did not appear to be satisfactory to his Worship, who sentenced him to 14 days' hard labour.

Admitted His Guilt.
A cement worker, at present unemployed, was found carrying five large pieces of wood at Sai Kok at four o'clock this morning, and when asked where he got the wood from, he frankly admitted that he had stolen it for firewood. A previous conviction was proved against him when he was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, and he was sentenced to 21 days' hard labour.

V. R. C. Night Fete.
Entries for the V. R. C. Night Fete on Saturday next are well up to the average and the various events should be keenly and closely contested. The programme includes a team race, 100 yards handicap, high dive, hurdle race, handicap, ladies' nomination and a water polo match. Service men should notify the Hon. Secretary as soon as possible of their intention to enter for the event. The entrance fee is one dollar for non-members and the first race started at 8 p.m. sharp.

Alleged Theft of Naval Goods.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two men were charged with stealing 356 lbs. of scrap iron and rivets, the property of the Naval authorities. Sergeant Talloch stated that the men were arrested at Mong Kok Tsai with four bags of the iron in their possession. He communicated with the Dockyard and all the material was identified. Inspector Allen, of the Naval Yard Police, said that the rivets were new and bore the Government stamp. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to defend, and the case was remanded until Friday afternoon, bail being fixed at \$200 each.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Frawley Company in "Jerry."

Miss Eva Lang, the Frawley Company's "leading lady," had another opportunity last night of demonstrating her versatility when she appeared in the part of "Jerry," which Miss Billie Burke created to the delight of New York. It is very much a "one-person play," Jerry's part and fascinating personality being conspicuous throughout the whole of the four acts. The play is neither a comedy nor a farce, but it is a good deal of both, and is chiefly concerned with Jerry's remarkable and irresponsible escapades. She goes to visit her aunt who lives in a very fashionable section of Philadelphia, and during the short time she is there she succeeds in changing the course of four lives—her aunt's, the man she selects for her husband, the man who would like to marry the aunt and her own life. All are lifted out of the current in which they have been drifting and started on a fresh course that leads to happiness, and in the doing of all this "Jerry" brings an end of fun to the interested spectator. It all happens in this wise. "Jerry's" "Aunt Joan" has grown tired of a love affair with "Montagu Wade" that has got no further than an engagement in twenty years. She would like to be free and "Peter Flagg" would like to have her free, as he is almost sure that he would have the courage to make her his wife. It is at this stage that "Jerry" comes along and takes fate in her own hands the minute after she has seen "Montagu Wade" and decided that he shall be hers and she shall be his. "Jerry's" first act is to announce in the society columns of the Philadelphia papers the breaking of her aunt's engagement to "Montagu" and hints at the approaching marriage of "Peter Flagg" with the aunt. That is the first of a series of happenings that turn things upside down in the home "Jerry" is visiting but by no means the last, for during the interim many events take place that cause consternation on the part of the characters of the play and at the same time bring heaps of fun to the onlooker. The last happening finds "Jerry" a prisoner in her own rooms on a diet of milk and eggs for misbehaviour, as her mother says, and it is during this time that she dines her pink pyjamas and sends word from out her prison walls that she is about to die from a dose of poison, which is only another of "Jerry's" tricks in her efforts to win the man she loves. Of course, she succeeds and everything ends pleasantly.

In a play of this sort, practically its entire success depends upon the talent and charm with which the role part is played, and in this respect Miss Lang, as indicated by the evident appreciation of the audience throughout the evening, was quite successful. All the other characters called for no special talent, and the ability of such able actors as Mr. T. Daniel Frawley and Mr. John H. Lloyd had little or no opportunity of showing itself. The former took the part of Peter Flagg and the latter that of Montagu Wade, both of which parts they could almost have performed in their sleep. Mr. Reynolds Dunnison deserves a very special word of praise for his interesting treatment of the part of Briggs, the butler. Miss Valentine Sidney, as Harriet Townsend, was another conspicuous success, while Miss Annette Tyler made the most of the comparatively small part of Jean D'Arlesey, her acting being particularly good in the scenes where she returns her engagement ring to her prostrating fiancé. The play was effectively staged and provided an enjoyable evening's entertainment.

To-night the Company will produce a play entitled "Gandy," which, we understand, was very popular in the United States and in London.

M. Bortaux.
M. Fernand Bortaux, French Consul in Matden, has left the north to visit America.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

From our evening contemporary's report of H. E. the Governor's speech on the Military Service Bill:—"He was asked to state whether he thought that, with regard to the had done their duty in volunteering he would have to say 'No.' After prolonged deliberation, we have come to the conclusion that, in the circumstances, His Excellency gave the only possible answer to the question.

His Excellency on Volunteer night guards:—"Anyway, I do not believe that any of the men who are doing this night work would willingly be exempted from it. They all enjoy it."—In fact, some of them get really angry when they are overlocked.

A Petrograd message (according to the Daily Press):—"General Retch states that he told the country the truth as it ought to be told."—The old Wretch! We wonder what General Daily Mail has to say about it.

Who's the genius who's been whitewashing the granite base of the Connaught Statue? The "Duck" is about the last person who needs the application of the whitewash brush.

"Draft Dodgers" is the American way of designating slackers. Who can find an appropriate term for Hongkong's few idlers?

American papers state that many men are rushing into marriage to avoid being called up. Perhaps they'll find the remedy worse than the disease.

Other dodgers, we read, are joining the Quakers or adopting babies. But a more effective plan than either of these would be to lie on a railway track and let a train run over one.

"Cheerful Clubs," says a heading in a Home paper:—"From what we know of Hongkong humorists, there would be quite a flourishing membership if the movement spread to the East.

"How Rents Rise" says another Home paper heading:—"Hongkong could give some valuable expert evidence on that point.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

We take the following from Church Notes for September:—"A cable was received in the middle of last month from the Senior Chaplain intimating that he had decided to renew his agreement. Under his new agreement, which lasts for three years from April 13th, he is due back in the Colony not later than December 1st of this year.

The cleaning and replanting of the Cathedral compound have been completed, and some of the pathways have been relaid, to the great improvement of the surroundings of the Cathedral. Thanks are due to Miss Florence May, and to Messrs. W. J. Tatcher and T. L. Perkins for kindly supervising the work. The work of repairing the organ is proceeding satisfactorily. Over \$5,000 has been collected or promised to the Hon. Treasurer to defray the cost.

As stated last month a large proportion of the clergy and missionary workers of this Diocese are now absent rendering national service in some form. When the Hongkong Commission was formed all the clergy and Church educational workers of military age expressed to the Bishop their willingness to go wherever their services were most needed. In addition to those mentioned in the August Church Notes as having left for national service the Rev. E. W. L. Martin, who often helped at the Cathedral, and the Rev. B. Luncheon, of Yunnan, both O. M. S. missionaries, have taken commissions in a special form of national service. When the senior chaplain returns, the Rev. H. G. H. Griffith will be released. Thus the staff of workers is being still further reduced, and those who remain will be fully employed in keeping on the chapel choir and missionary work.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Are our psychologists doing their duty by collecting evidence as to the emotions experienced by their friends during air raids? Asks a Home paper. The boys at one of our best-known preparatory schools were bundled into the cellars, where they perished in horror, "without even seeing the beastly aeroplanes, and so making terror worth while," they say. A mother complains that her son is worse than the Germans. When the raid was at its height and nearest, he, seeing her standing at an open window, exclaimed: "Mother, your neuralgia!" and startled her more than all the bombs of which she is superbly unafraid. Two men in a garden who had watched the raid unmoved heard, when danger was over, a window sharply banged behind them. The elder leapt four feet into the air; the other sneezed for ten minutes, and nearly frightened three people out of an upper window. A lady who has the sweetest of voices marshalled her maid, and bade them keep perfectly cool, and talk quietly—all this in a piercing shriek. But an original man, who skipped for safety, explained, "I knew the moment had come to leave, for I felt a queer internal tickling—like a nest of skylarks beneath the diaphragm."

Tommy sends us many a story from the trenches; now one for him. London men were drilling under a newly imported expert. Bombs began to fall, whose note the Cooks infallibly detected. "Steady there, men," yelled the instructor, as bombs began to slow round. "Steady; not afraid of a bit of thunder, are you?" More bombs and the usual concomitants of an aerial visitation. "Ere, eh, stand easy, dummies for five minutes and 'op it to shelter, men," quoth the instructor, adding: "Tois'ere's a raid and I've never seen one; I mean to have a look at this."

A romance worthy of the Renaissance underlies the sinking of books and engravings consigned to Lord Pentland. The collection was to have passed to its owner, Professor Patrick Geddes, who had devoted fifteen years of loving labour to getting it together. As Professor of Botany at Dundee, he knows the numbers of the plants, and calls them all by their names, but he is one with Pope as to the proper study of mankind. He invests the philosophy and economy of life with Ruckian fire and beauty, and he dreams of a great quickening of the civic spirit in our midst.

Throughout the war he has been in India, teaching the young civic ideas to shot. He has travelled with his lamp of learning, and been rapturously received by princes and peasants in the Dependency. Now the literary treasure which went down with the torpedoed Clan Grant was to have aided his series of lectures and exhibitions. His Celtic fire was not to be damped by a chance of war; he went on lecturing. But he had great friends at home, who formed a committee, a goodly company of scholars. When one ardent spirit passed on to a Government department, Mr. Henry Vaughan Lancaster became chairman.

He, it happens, is one of our practical dreamers of fine dreams, which are bodied forth in the form of noble buildings not only at home but in India, where his works vie with the noble architecture of ancient days. He and his committee got together as many as possible of Professor Geddes's old students, and made them redraw as much as they could of the lost collection; they scoured the land for books and old prints—and sent all off piecemeal, to India. And with that renewal the Professor is gaily carrying on, making ready the land on which Mr. Lancaster will build in due season, when he resumes city planning there and here.

Boy Camed: Teacher Fined.
Harold George, a Walthamstow school teacher, was fined 20s. at Sturford for excessively punishing a school boy with a cane.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY
DRIVEN BACK.Spirited French Defence of
Long Ridge.

With the French Armies on the Aisne, July 10.—The long ridge marked by the Chemin des Dames continues to be the scene of actions that in their desperate obstinacy recall the fighting last summer before Verdun. Now here, now there, sometimes with small, anon with large forces, the armies of the Crown Prince are launched against the narrow crest of these blood-soaked hills in endeavours to win back their lost observatories and "the Caverns," where for so many months they had found safe hiding.

The latest and one of the most considerable of these struggles began at dawn on Sunday morning. At the end of a particularly quiet night there was suddenly let loose on the French lines, between Pantheon Farm and Froimont Farm, an infernal rain of fire from guns of all calibres, and bomb and torpedo throwers.

In this western post, between the villages of Jony and Braye, the ridge broadens out, and it was sprinkled over a width of a mile with high explosives. At the same time the German infantry were sent forward immediately behind the storm of shells. Twelve fresh battalions, belonging to three different divisions, and reinforced by Soss-truppen and detachments of engineers and flame projectors were engaged.

Following instantly on the canonade, the assault was a harder trial, because, ceaselessly harassed, our Allies have never been able to establish on these bare slopes a proper system of defence. They were far outnumbered, and while there were among them battalions of foot Chasseurs, famous fighters, in this abominable sector supplies are uncertain and shelter is scanty.

Nevertheless, under the impulsion of their local officer, the unwounded survivors at once began counter-attacks, advancing slowly from one shell-hole to another, for the trenches, never very strong, were now completely destroyed. One battalion of Chasseurs were the chief sufferers in the assault, but the remainder fought on. Reserves were soon brought up, and by evening nearly the whole of the lost ground had been recovered. The French barrage fire had, as usual, been prompt and effective, and the German losses are believed to have exceeded our own.

Starting out late last night I succeeded in reaching the crest of the hills at Hurbise just before dawn this morning. I crossed to the northern side of the ridge, and at length looked down into the Ailette Valley. As day broke we had a wonderful panorama before us, but with Herr Bocho watching a few yards down the slope it was not possible to linger over the beauties of the distant prospects.

Of the now legendary Chemin des Dames there is no longer a trace at this point, but a little farther east a few tree stumps are understood to mark its former course. Battered trenches and multitudinous shell holes cover it. The storms of the last few days have capped the chalky sandstone of the hills with a thick bed of treacle mud.

The ridge is here at its narrowest, a mere saddle, and one sees immediately the importance of the views it gives over many miles of the enemy's lines, and the loss to the enemy of their old views over the Aisne Valley. Such a platform is bound to be bitterly contested until further progress inward is made. The plateau of Malmaison, ten miles farther west, spreads out to a width of from one to two miles, and the Germans there possess a first-class observatory on the site of the old French fort. That is why they were able to make there a more considerable effort.

Australian National Hurdle
Race.

At the Flemington Race Course the National Hurdle Race resulted: Mercurius, 1; Bundong, 2; Lord Grey, 3. Won by a head. Betting 12 to 1 against.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Good Work by Medical Mission.

We take the following from
Church Notes:—

During the recent troubles in China the mission hospitals have done splendid work in tending the wounded. Our Church has not been behind hand in this good work, as the following account will show. The writer is Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, who is at work in the newly formed station at Yunnanfu, in this Diocese.

"When the fighting began I offered, through the British Consul General, to organize Red Cross work, and the offer was gladly accepted by General Tang, with whom I talked over plans. The Army Medical Service could boast of one doctor who had been trained in Japan and one who had been trained in Canton, but the others had only been partly trained in Western medicine.

An old temple, which had been used as a vaccination station by the police officials, was placed at our disposal, and after only three days to get the place into shape the first convoy of wounded arrived. We had fixed up about one hundred wooden beds and equipped the place with drugs and instruments, which we had brought in anticipation of our own medical missionary work.

The Rev. Ronald Lancaster and Mr. S. B. Collins of the Y. M. C. A. volunteered to assist, and I do not know how I could possibly have managed without these two invaluable helpers, who, day by day, helped with the dressings and operations and made our work as efficient as possible.

The wounded arrived in convoys—the first batch of patients numbered about seventy-five, and were many of them in an awful condition. They had had about fifteen days' journey over mountain trails, the path rising and falling thousands of feet as it wound over mountains and through valleys. An attempt had been made to dress the wounds en route, but it was mostly an endeavour to prevent the foul pus from escaping from the wounds. The condition of many of these poor wretches was pitiful in the extreme. One poor boy, only about fifteen years of age, with his knee and leg smashed by rifle fire, died a few days after arrival from sheer exhaustion, the result of the terrible journey and lack of proper treatment. Several died on the way down.

Another man arrived in a litter from which he had not been moved for the whole journey. His lower jaw and tongue had been shot away, and he had had practically no nourishment since he was wounded. The stench was indescribable, and as we removed the blanket which concealed him from view we could hardly realize this was a human being. He weighed a little over four stone. With care and attention he soon began to mend, and after we had removed numerous pieces of dead bone, the condition of his mouth also began to improve. He has since recovered quite a lot of his lost strength, and we have doctored up his jaw and mouth so that he is now quite presentable and can speak fairly well.

After each lot of wounded soldiers had been in the hospital for a few days the Military Governor, General Tang, and other officials came and visited them, speaking to each patient and making them little presents of money and hospital comforts. . . . All our patients were provided by the Government with long white gowns with a Red Cross on the sleeve and caps with a Red Cross, making them look like a lot of pretty-nos, but which made it clear when they went out into the streets that they were the heroes of the struggle. General Tang visited the hospital, presented medals to all the patients, and was most effusive in his thanks for all that we were doing for his wounded soldiers.

Many have been the expressions of gratitude from the patients themselves as they slowly began to recover health and strength, and many have been the opportunities to speak a word for the Master. A number of tracts and Scriptures have been given to our

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

Enemy Ships at Swatow
Disabled.Our Canton correspondent
writes under date of September 4
as follows:—

By order of the Canton Government, Mr. Chow Tin lut, the Assistant River Defence Commissioner, has completed his investigation of the enemy steamers detained in Swatow. He has made a report to the Tachun stating that there are three German merchant steamers in Swatow, one of which is of 3,000 tons and the other two are of 2,500 tons each. There is only one Austrian merchant steamer, of 3,000 tons, detained there. Mr. Chow also states that all the steamers are out of order by reason of their machinery being either destroyed by explosive substance or disabled through lying too long without repairs. They will not be fit for use until they are repaired.

When China declared war on Germany and Austria, the Peking Government despatched several foreigners to various Treaty ports to take charge of the German banks. Mr. McEwen was chosen for Canton, and he arrived to-day. He had an interview with the Tachun, in company with the Chief and Assistant Managers of China Bank in Canton.

Commander Li Yu-hon, the newly appointed Civil Governor, arrived in Canton at 5 p.m. to-day. Many civil and military officials went to receive him at the wharf.

The Parliament in Canton has sent an urgent telegram to Tientsin to request Li Yuan-hung to come to the South immediately. A certain important person, however, proposed that although Li Yuan-hung has left Peking his movements are still watched by Government emissaries and it is would be better to send delegates to make the request to him personally.

The Speaker of Parliament invited Admiral Ching Pik kwang, Commander Fong Sing-to and many other prominent leaders and officials of Canton to dinner in the Eastern Asiatic Hotel yesterday. Mr. Wong Tsing-ting, one of the speakers delivered a speech to explain the reasons for the election of the Generalissimo and the establishment of the Military Government.

Lord Rhonda's Secrets.

Lady Rhonda, speaking at Newport said:—"Lord Rhonda must be different from most Ministers, for he keeps his secrets to himself."

Two Years for Anti-Militarist.

Philip Milwood, formerly London secretary of the No-Conscription Fellowship, and member of Brixton and Streatham Free Church Council, has been sentenced by general court-martial at Dover Castle to three years' penal servitude, committed to two years' hard labour. Arrested as an absentee in August, 1916, he has already served two sentences of imprisonment with hard labour for refusal to obey orders.

patients, and quite a number of our convalescent and hospital orderlies have been attending the Sunday services, for the hospital is in the same street as our mission premises. One direct result of our work has been the friendly attitude of the officials towards us. There is always a feeling of mistrust when foreigners enter an inland city in China to begin new work. This was shown only last year by two strongly worded anti-foreign articles in one of the local newspapers opposing the purchase of some land which we wanted for our work; but the officials now realize that we have come for the good of the people, bodily and spiritually, and all opposition has been removed—one of the newspapers just recently having an article describing the way in which, day by day, we were caring for the wounded and doing our best to help those in distress. The officials have put no obstacles in our way in purchasing land for Medical Missionary work, and an excellent site has been obtained for our future work.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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SAFE MILK.BALLOON THAT WOULD
NOT "GO."Descent in the Middle of
London.

Four men of the Royal Flying Corps astonished London recently by dropping out of the clouds in a balloon, and alighting in the middle of High Holborn. Traffic was held up for a few minutes while they rapidly deflated the balloon, packed it in the basket-car, and marched away!

Londoners enjoyed it hugely, and the balloonists joined in the laughter. About 4 o'clock the balloon was seen hovering very low above New Oxford-street, and as it drifted eastward one of the occupants was heard shouting to those in the street below, though his words could not be distinguished. However, his meaning became plainer when a long rope was lowered from the car.

For a time the rope dragged over the telegraph wires, but near Chancery-lane it became disentangled and fell within reach. A dozen pairs of hands gripped it, 50 more quickly found a hold, and in a moment 100 people were running westwards in the thick of the traffic dragging along the captured balloon. Laughing and cheering, the crowd played with it, like a big toy, tearing down telegraph wires in their progress, and heedless of the wet sand and ballet that was showered on their heads.

By signals, however, the men in the car instructed them to pull downwards, and in next to no time the balloon stood in the middle of one of London's busiest streets. A policeman immediately clambered into the car, apparently with instructions to "move on," which the aeronauts did with incredible speed. At the height of the excitement some of the spectators found themselves suddenly thrown to the ground and caged in tangles of writhing telegraph wire. But they were as enthusiastic as the rest in describing balloon-catching in London as a great wartime game.

"I didn't quite know how it happened," one of the balloonists told a *Daily Chronicle* representative. "There was no wind, and the balloon simply wouldn't 'go.' We had some exciting moments, but none of us was hurt."

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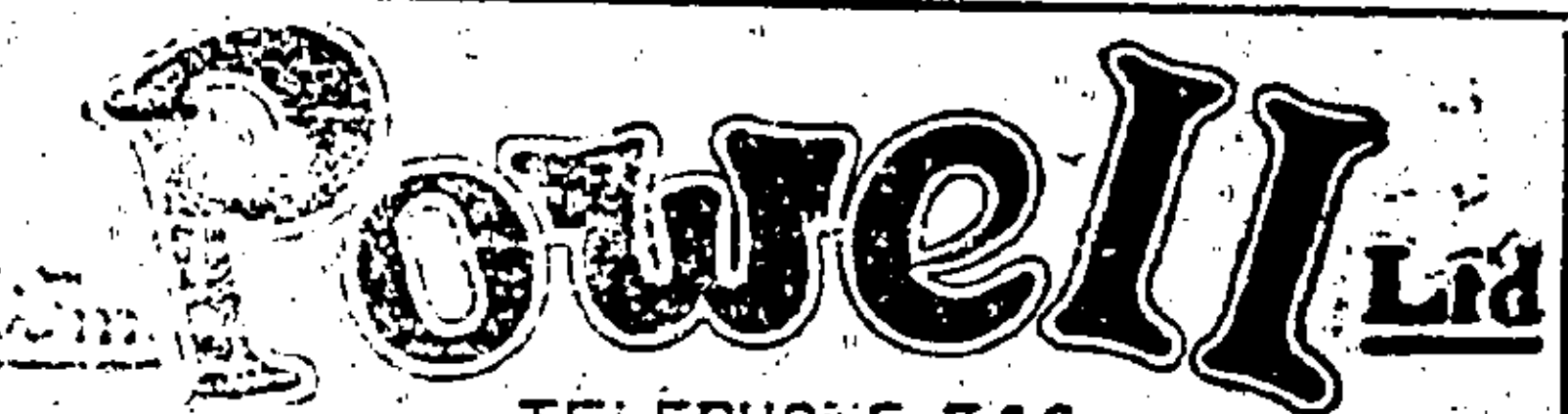
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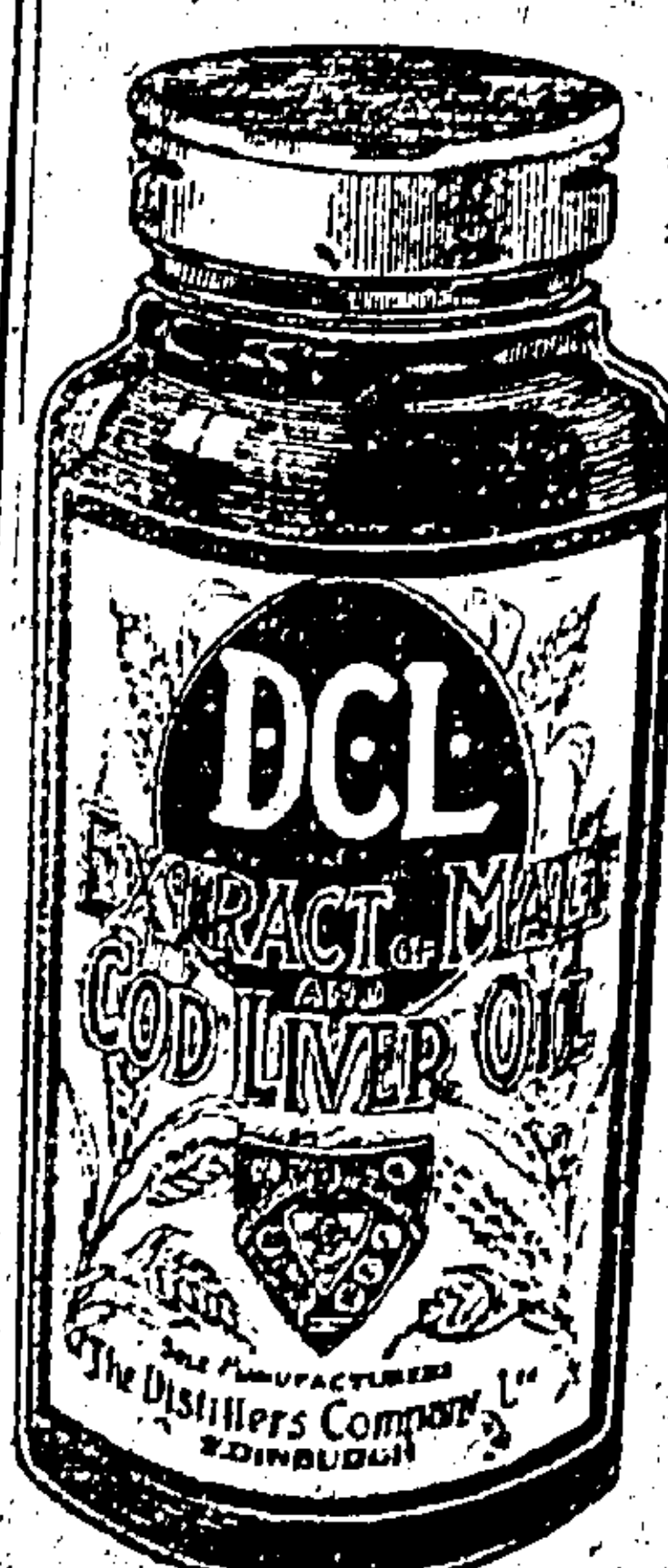
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	6th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	9th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Hulchow	11th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	11th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong September 4, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjirowong		in port	12th Sept.	Kobe, Yama
Tjibodas		12th Sept.	15th Sept.	Shanghai
Tjimonok		22nd Sept.	28th Sept.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 115
Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... | A. E. Hodgins ... | F.R.L. 7th Sept. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yungang	Sat., 8th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 9th Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 15th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

MANILA LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

The best form in which to carry travel funds.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, SHANTUNG TEL. NO. 3900.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Serious Charge Against

Japanese Seamen.
At Belfast recently three Japanese seamen were remanded charged with the murder of Robert Scarborough, an American sailor. Evidence was given that the men were connected with a Glasgow steamer. A dispute arose regarding the cooking of the ship's food, and it was arranged that the matter should be settled by a fight on shore. During this Scarborough was thrown down, and when on the ground it was alleged he was stabbed five times in the back by one of the accused. When picked up he was dead.

Newcastle Shipowner's

Purchases.
Mr. Arthur Munro Sutherland, Sheriff of Newcastle and head of the Sutherland Steamship Co., Ltd., who recently acquired the three steamers, Archbank, Dilton, and Priestfield, of the Fearoth Steamship Co., at the reported price of £250,000, and the steamers Olivegrove and Ramsey for about £160,000, is stated to have made yet another addition to his fleet by the purchase of the steamer Argenta, a vessel of about 7,400 tons deadweight for £25,000, or about £11 11s per ton deadweight.

Shipbuilding in Canada.

The Nova Scotia Shipbuilding Commission authorised by Mr. Murray's legislation of last session has now been appointed. It will investigate and consider means and ways of encouraging the establishment and development of the shipbuilding industry in the province. The Commission is composed of five members, representative of financial, shipbuilding and general business interests in the province, with Mr. Douglas Macgillivray manager of the Bank of Commerce, Halifax, as chairman, and Professor Murray Macneil, Halifax, as secretary.

Failure of a Shipowner.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, recently, before Mr. Registrar Mellor, the public examination was appointed to be held of Richards Phillips, residing at 34, Dyne-road, Brondesbury, N.W. and lately carrying on business at 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C. as a shipowner. The receiving order was made against the debtor on the petition of Mills and Knight, ship-repairers, and dry dock owners, of 155, Fenchurch-street, E.C., the act of bankruptcy being the failure of the debtor to comply with the requirements of a bankruptcy notice served upon him. The statement of affairs showed unsecured liabilities amounting to £210 and assets nil. Upon the case being called upon for hearing, the Official Receiver said the order of adjudication stood adjourned until July 26th, in order to afford the debtor an opportunity of paying his creditors in full; therefore, he asked that the examination might be adjourned until a later date in order that they might see what became of the matter. The learned registrar ordered the examination to be adjourned until October 2nd.

Shipping Developments in the

States.
New shipping and shipbuilding corporations with an authorised capital stock of 47,490,000 dollars, were organised in the United States during May, that figure standing as a record for any single month since the war began, and reflecting the enormous expansion of the maritime interests of the United States. The total is greater than the aggregate capitalisation of similar firms and companies formed during the period extending from the opening of hostilities until the end of 1917, and brings the total for the first 34 months of the war up to 232,081,000 dollars. Corporations chartered since the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany involve a capital of 120,650,000 dollars, or something more than half the indicated investment since August, 1914. The authorised capital stock of shipping companies showed a heavy decline in May as compared with the preceding three months. This is probably to be explained as the result of the uncertainties of the shipping outlook, which depended upon such factors as the possible introduction of Government control of rates and of Government regulation of a large part of United States tonnage. A comparison of figures for incorporation during the war shows the stimulation of shipping enterprise by the growing shortage of tonnage and other factors.
Five months, 1914 ... \$1,844,000
Year 1915 ... 37,662,000
Year 1916 ... 6,465,000
Five months, 1917 ... 125,110,000

NOTICE

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,080 has been paid up and, on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, every where in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.
The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.
The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fee and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.53. This amount together with the sum of \$19,548.65 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,366.18 which it is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,808.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,558.18.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.	
Dr.	Cr.
LIABILITIES.	
SHARED CAPITAL	
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each	\$1,000,000
Issued 7,808 shares at \$10 each	78,080
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT	5,000
SENDER CREDITORS including General Managers	20,755
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	
Balance as per last account	\$19,548.65
Profit for the year	19,817.53
	39,366.18
ASSETS.	
Machinery, Melting Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools, including Ammel and Overhauling Chambers and also all rights to patent processes as per last account	\$83,558.11
Less depreciation	311.23
	83,246.88
Less Depreciation	6,227.72
	77,019.16
Additions during the year	4,336.86
Value of 2 Launches as per last account	\$4,500.00
Less Depreciation	450.00
	4,050.00
Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account	\$10.00
Less Depreciation	83.39
	729.61
Stock in trade	\$27,648.70
Less Depreciation	53.99
	26,623.81
Work in Progress	6,000.00
Accounts Receivable	15,974.35
Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank \$2,771.94)	7,439.10
	143,202.27

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

Dr.	Cr.
To Interest Account	\$20.00
To Auditor's Fee	500.00
To Depreciation on Machy. Plant, Stock, &c.	7,354.61
To Writing off old Machinery	19,817.53
To Profit on the year	19,817.53
	29,112.79
By Balance Working Account	29,112.79

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance with the facts.

I have also audited the information and explanations I have received. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$41,342.55. Subject to the foregoing observations in my opinion such balance sheet is a true and correct one of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanation given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.
Auditor.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,
Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PREPARING FOR U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

London, Sept. 3.
The Associated Press correspondent at the American Field Headquarters interestingly describes the preparations along the length of the American lines of communication on the western front for the reception of a big American army in 1918. He refers to the unlimited assistance the French are rendering, including the lending of thousands of German prisoners, the majority of whom are preparing a remarkable American aviation camp, where accommodation will be provided for fifteen thousand student flyers. The aviation field, several miles square, is probably the largest in the entire war zone. The Americans at present are studying at French schools with marvellous machines and are regarded as extraordinarily apt pupils. Big quartermaster stores with specialist managers have been established, also medical reserve bases from which field and base hospitals will be supplied.

ACCELERATING SHIPBUILDING.

London, Sept. 4.
A Committee of employers and men of the shipyards on the Tyne has been formed to accelerate ship building and the avoiding of the waste of man power.

DEATH OF M. STUERMER.

Petrograd, Sept. 4.
The death is announced of M. Stuermer, an ex-Premier and a notorious pro-German intriguer.

THE FOOD OUTLOOK.

London, Sept. 4.
The Food Production Department reports that the actual damage by the recent gale is less than was feared and there are good hopes of saving the bulk of the corn harvest.

CANADIAN PACIFIST COMMITS SUICIDE.

Montreal, Sept. 4.
Leduc, one of the anti-conscriptionists, who exploded a charge of dynamite under Lord Atholstan's residence, committed suicide when surrounded by police. Leduc, who was well connected, was a drug victim.

NEW ZEALAND'S SILVER BULLETS.

Wellington, Sept. 4.
The first instalment of twelve millions for the War Loan has been heavily oversubscribed. The subscriptions are already sixteen millions.

ENGLISH COAST RAIDED.

London, Sept. 4.
A British official message states: Enemy aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast at 11 o'clock last night and dropped bombs at various places. No reports of the casualties or damage have yet been received. A number of our aeroplanes pursued the enemy.

CHINESE NAVAL REVOLT.

The Inside Story Just Known.

The name of the Commander of the First Squadron which appeared in the recent declaration of that squadron severing connection with the Central Government has been forged by Admiral Chen P-kwang at the instigation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi, says the Peking Daily News. This information has been communicated to the Cabinet by a naval officer who has recently returned from Canton. He further states that Admiral Ling Paoyi, Commander of the First Squadron, is now a virtual prisoner on the Whampoa.

The declaration of the First Squadron had never been shown to Admiral Ling. It was drawn up by Mr. Wang Chao-ming, who once attempted to assassinate the former Prince Regent, was thrown into prison and was released upon the success of the first Revolution. Admiral Chen was rather unwilling to sign it, but as he was in the clutches of men like Tang Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen, he could not help attaching his name to the document.

According to the naval officer, the text of the declaration was first published in the press, and then telegraphed to Peking. After the formal promulgation of the declaration of the First Squadron announcing the severance of relations with the Central Government, Admiral Ling was shown a copy of it. He was angry beyond control and proposed to expose the forgery and publish a correction in the press. The Kaomin-tang leaders put down his feet and said that he must not do it. From that moment on Admiral Ling has been a virtual prisoner.

All the telegrams addressed by the Government to Admiral Ling were withheld by Tang Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen, and they never reached him. Those messages which blamed Admiral Ling for his disloyalty to Peking, however, were shown to him with explanations in order to make him a rebel accomplice. The Commander of

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

Matter Considered by Cabinet.

At a meeting on August 27, the Chinese Cabinet is understood to have decided to leave the question of sending troops to Europe to participate in the War in abeyance for the time being. Telegrams have been sent to all the military commanders in the provinces, communicating to them this decision.

The Japanese News agency states that the Government is seriously considering the sending of Chinese troops to Europe to participate in the fighting. A Recruiting Commissioner will be appointed for each of the six northern provinces, and General Chin Yun-pang will probably be appointed Commissioner-General.

The First Squadron was thus kept ignorant of what was going on outside of the state room of his flagship.

He attempted to run away, but the watch kept over him was so strict that he could not even leave his own room. When Admiral Chen P-kwang issued an order instructing the captain of the First Squadron to sail for Changsan, Ningpo, Admiral Ling, the Commander of the Squadron, knowing nothing about it whatsoever, The Squadron then sailed from Shanghai to Kwangtung; and upon its arrival at Canton, an even more strict watch was kept over Admiral Ling. His meals were also disturbed. A few days after the arrival of the Squadron at Canton, Admiral Ling was sent ashore. When he was conveyed to a certain military office on the Whampoa, he was heavily guarded as if he were a great criminal.

After his removal from the cruiser, Admiral Chen, at the instigation of Tang Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen, replaced a number of naval officers with Kaomin-tang members who know nothing about navigation and the Navy.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAM.

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

Aeroplanes Reach London.

London, September 5.

A British official message says that a considerable number of enemy aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast at eleven o'clock last night. They dropped bombs on a number of places. Some machines reached the London district, where bombs were dropped. No reports of damage have yet been received.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the Manila Bulletin:—

Federal Committee to Investigate I. W. W.

Washington, August 28.—The council of national defence has recommended that special federal committees be appointed to investigate the recent activities of the I. W. W., which seem to be directed to thwart the efforts of the country to mobilize industry so as to make its support in the war as effective as possible.

U. S. Engineers and French Railways.

Washington, August 28.—A report from the military engineers now in France states that the French Government railways are in excellent condition and that the work of the United States will only be connected with the construction and operation of special war lines such as are required from time to time for the supply of troops in particular sectors.

Destroyer Construction Plans.

Washington, August 28.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, has prepared estimates of \$354,000,000 for the construction of destroyers for the Navy. They will be submitted to Congress this week. They are to be of a standardized type to permit of rapid construction.

German Prisoners for Arizona.

Honolulu, August 28.—Three hundred German prisoners held here have been ordered to be taken to Fort Douglas, Arizona.

Steamers Collide in Seattle Harbour.

Seattle, August 28.—The steamers Princess May and Jefferson have been in collision here in a fog. Both were badly damaged.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 p.m. yesterday:—

Typhoon in about 107 degrees Long. E. and 18 degrees Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

Adjustment of Naval Yard Labour Troubles.

Washington, August 28.—Representatives of the Government and the Federation of Labour have agreed on an adjustment of disputes at various shipyards. It is said that the example is likely to be followed by other trades, thus obviating the possibilities of troubles during the war.

Japan's Allegiance to the Allied Cause.

Washington, August 27.—Baron Iwano, head of the Japanese commission to this country, who has been recalled to undertake a diplomatic mission to China, yesterday visited Mount Vernon and there, in a brief address, reaffirmed Japan's devotion to the cause and principles of the allies.

U. S. Beet Sugar.

Washington, August 27.—The price of beet sugar has been reduced a cent and a half a pound by an agreement reached between the manufacturers of the country and the food administration. This step is calculated to provide a measure of relief from the situation which now obtains as a result of the exceedingly high price of cane sugar.

LADY DALMENY'S DEBTS.

Spirited Retort to Husband's Advertisement.

Lord Dalmeny recently advertised, with due legal formality, that he would no longer be responsible for his wife's debts. A fortnight later the following advertisement appeared in the Times from Lady Dalmeny:—

"With reference to the announcement in the public Press by Lord Dalmeny that he would not be responsible for any debts, I, Dorothy Dalmeny commonly called Lady Dalmeny, hereby declare that the sum total of my indebtedness at the present date is represented by the following figures on my personal account: To Child's Bank, £164 6s. 2d.; To Child's Bank, £110 15s. 6d.; Max-well, £12 9s.; H. Jackson and Co., £9 8s. 5d.; Adele Vonet, £30 17s.; Hamley Bros., £1 3s. 4d.; Mr. Ackland, £3 8s.; Emile, Ltd., £1 4s. 1d.; Ware, Ltd., £22 1s.; Howland Ward, £2 10s.; Barrett and Sons, £23 19s.; Burberry's, £24 3s.; Esther, Ltd., £43 1s.; Zyrat, £72 17s.; Garrade, £18 5s.; Hooper and Co., £16 7s.; Callot Soars, £77 10s.; Bouch and Co., £5 16s. 9d.; Pychley Garage, £18 0s. 9d.; Bartley, £1 13s.; Briggandson, £60s. 6d.; National Linen Co., £2 14s. 9d.; total £688 15s. 3d. On my household account £2,060, represented by a bank overdraft which has accumulated since the year 1910, and which Lord Dalmeny from time to time has had full knowledge of, and until the recent advertisement has never objected to. And I further declare that since my marriage in 1909 Lord Dalmeny has never made any payment on my account beyond a certain fixed personal allowance which has never exceeded \$1,000 a year, and an allowance for household expenses which has never exceeded \$1,000 a year.—July 9th, 1917."

Lord Dalmeny, eldest son and heir of Lord Rosebery, and Lady Dalmeny, youngest daughter of the late Lord Henry Grosvenor, were married in April 1909, and are the parents of a son and daughter.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Italian Silk for America.

According to a New York telegram received in Tokyo, quoted by the *Jiji*, the Italian Government has arranged with the U.S. Government to sell the whole output of raw silk in Italy to the United States in order to get the wherewithal to pay for the supplies Italy has obtained from the United States in connection with the war.

Indian Cotton.

According to a Bombay dispatch received by the Spinning Association, the raw cotton shipped at Bombay for Japan during the first ten days of this month amounted to 18,000 bales. This brings the total shipments to Japan since the beginning of the year up to 811,000 bales. A telegram received by the Japanese merchants concerned says that the Indian Government has issued a notification prohibiting the usual weekly announcement of arrivals, stocks, and exports of raw cotton on the Bombay market.

Manchurian Produce.

No noteworthy changes were observed on the produce market at Tientsin on August 18. Spot beans were priced in the neighbourhood of Y 4.40. September beans opened at Y 6.30, 10 sen higher than at the close the previous day, but eased one sen or so toward the close. October goods began at Y 6.70 and were pressed up as high as Y 6.10 in a few cases. November and December deals had the start of Y 4.39 and Y 4.7, remaining stationary till the close. Future bean cake was rather weak at the start, but revived more or less toward the close. September and October varieties opened at Y 1.68 and Y 1.53 respectively. Bean oil remained flat. September goods opened at Y 17.50 and October deals began at Y 17.60. Kaoliang remained unaltered, although a fair amount of business was done. September kaoliang had the start of Y 2.40 and went through trifling fluctuations. October goods were heard for the first time and began at Y 2.45.

South African Wool.

The Japanese Consul at Cape Town sends the following dispatch to the Foreign Office concerning the proposed requisitioning by the British Government of the entire clip of South African wool: "No decision has yet been reached on the proposed requisitioning owing to the farmers proving unexpectedly unresponsive. It is said that the price offered by the British Government represented an addition of 55 per cent. to the prices of 1913. The farmers hold that that price is extremely low compared with market prices, and some of them positively oppose the Government arrangement from partisan reasons, while others simply demand an increase in the proposed price. The local authorities have announced that the delegates of sheep farmers will be convened in conference as soon as possible to arrive at a final settlement of the question by some method raising the price at which the Government is to buy the wool."

The Shanghai Markets. There is (says the *N. C. Daily News* of August 21) somewhat of a lifting of more confidence in the price goods auction market at the close this week owing, in part at least, to the turn for the better evidenced at the Yuenfong sale on Thursday, though the market is distinctly quiet and but little removed from the state of stagnancy and dullness that has ruled for some weeks. As has been said before, August is not a month in which to look for activity and any change in the market that would point toward relief is taken as a hopeful sign. While the two smaller auctions of the first half of the week again showed declining prices and a lack of demand, blacks and fancies being down another two per cent. with greys and whites steady, there was a welcome recovery at Yuenfong, when whites were up two maces and greys and blacks three. Yuenfong offerings of blacks were again reduced, the whole sale comprising some 550 packages. While things cannot be described as other than quiet, there seems to be reason for thinking that the corner has been turned and that a straight curve may now be set up the slope. There is more con-

fidence in the outside markets.

too, and some firm inquiry orders are coming down from river points. The crop outlook is not at all bad, especially in this district and while there is no question but that the northern country has suffered severely from floods, the water rises in Hanan and the Yangtze valley generally seem but little out of the ordinary annual floods of those districts. With the waters receding, country dealers are considering it safe to order for their autumn requirements and these orders should tend to increase as the crops are harvested; the backbone of the summer has been broken and thoughts can be diverted from the heat to trade requirements. Stocks are next to nothing in the interior and the few new offers that are coming down are nearer acceptable levels than for some time. What next month brings will be seen when it comes; certainly there is a better feeling all round. Cotton Yarn:—There is no business to speak of in local cotton and prices are again lowering toward a normal level, dropping this week by Tls. 2 to Tls. 3. Nominal quotations are:—Shanghai Tls. 35, Tangchow Tls. 38. In spite of the lowering of prices of local yarns by about Tls. 10, there is practically no movement in these spinning and yarns generally are dead. So many as 160 bales Indian h. v. been reported close. Bombay is reported to have declined another Rs. 6. The new Bombay Shanghai freight rate on yarn has been fixed as from November 1 at nearly double the present rate, being Rs. 70 per ton of 40 cubic feet measurement, or a fraction over three bales. The new rate on cotton from Bombay to Japan is as yet unsettled but will probably be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50.

American Control of Iron and Steel.

As reported by telegraph, says the *N. C. Daily News*, representatives of Japanese shipbuilders and importers went to Tokyo to memorialize the Government and the American Charge d'Affaires in regard to the urgent necessity of getting unrestricted supplies of iron and steel from the United States. According to a statement made by the delegate, the Japanese Government apparently anticipated the American embargo on iron and steel even before the departure of the Japanese Mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, to Washington, and accordingly attached two high officials in the Department of Communications to the Mission. On arrival at Washington Viscount Ishii, after consultation with Mr. Sato, the Japanese Ambassador there, will open negotiations with the U.S. authorities on the matter. It is understood that the Japanese authorities will endeavour by all possible means to secure the 350,000 tons of iron and steel already under contract. In this connection, Count Terauchi, the Premier, is quoted in the *Asahi* as saying: "It will be impossible to ask the United States simply for the removal of the embargo. All that can be done seems to be to ask for it in return for some quid pro quo." The Premier's remark is understood by the Japan *Chronicle* to refer to imports over and above the quantity already under contract. In some quarters it is said that the necessary quid pro quo will be an undertaking by Japan to build ships at actual cost on behalf of the United States, a proposal which it is not expected that Japanese shipbuilders will much object to. On the other hand, however, it is reported that the Japanese Government has not yet come to any definite decision on this point. The delegates of shipbuilders and importers say that the American Charge d'Affaires apart from diplomatic etiquette, was very sympathetic to them, and promised to do all in his power to assist them. It is said that the merchants concerned will continue their object in attained, while the Chambers of Commerce in Tokyo, Osaka, and other principal cities will join the movement to accelerate the settlement of the matter.

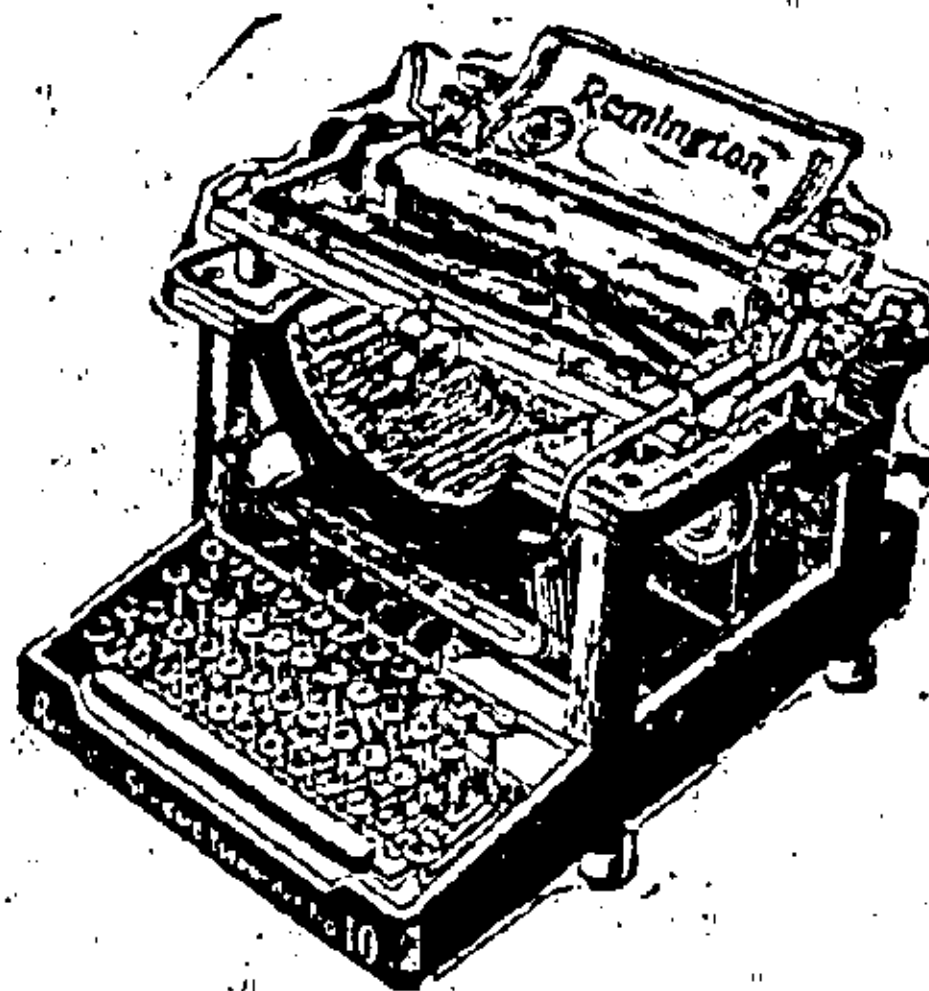
Stocks in Osaka.

The stocks of goods stored in the godowns of the Osaka warehouse companies again show an increase. The total value at the end of July amounted to Yen 161,519,979, an increase of Yen 17,759,234 over the end of the previous week. The articles showing an increase are Korean rice, flour, woolen textiles, metal manufactures, fertilizer, etc., while a decrease is shown in Formosan rice, marine products, Indian cotton, Japanese paper, silk, etc.

Charterers and Requisitioned Vessels.

In the Commercial Court, recently, the London Maritime Trading Co., Ltd., owners of the steamer Rio Colorado, brought an action against the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Co., the time charterers of that vessel, asking for a declaration that they (plaintiffs) alone were entitled to certain compensation money paid by the Admiralty in respect of the loss of the requisitioned steamer Rio Colorado. Sir J. Simon, K.C., and Mr. Hogg represented the plaintiffs and Mr. Roche, K.C., and Mr. Dunlop were for the defendants. Sir J. Simon said the plaintiffs were the London Maritime Trading Co., Ltd., the owners of the steamer Rio Colorado. On Jan. 5th, 1914, she was chartered by a time charter to the defendants for eight years, two months, and 18 days. The hire was at the rate of \$1,100 per month, payable in advance, and provision was made that should the vessel be hired or lost a proportion of the hire paid should be returned. War broke out in August, 1914, and a question arose between the parties as to the effect of the war. On March 1st another agreement was made between the parties, which modified the charter-party, clause 5, providing that in addition to the hire money payable upon the charter, the charterers should be paid a proportion of the net profits earned on any return voyage by the steamer. On the outward voyage the vessel was carrying out stores to the defendant company, and would earn freight in carrying any general cargo on the return journey, this proviso relating to the dividing of these receipts. Disputes arose between the parties, because certain steamers, which had been requisitioned by the Admiralty, the vessel now in question being one of these vessels. The Rio Colorado was requisitioned, when in Brazil, in January, 1917, and loaded with a cargo of wheat by the Admiralty to come to this country. On March 22, 1917, the ship was sunk by a mine or a submarine, and the Admiralty said that having regard to the notices served on them by the charterers in connection with their interests under the charter-party, they could not pay over the substantial sum which they were due to pay (owing to their having insured the vessel against war risks) unless they had a bank guarantee. The charterers insisted upon their being given out of the proceeds, sums which they alleged were due to them under the contract of charter-party, and the court was now asked to determine whether this claim was well founded.

The object of the plaintiffs was to get a decision that the compensation money payable by the Admiralty was limited to the value of the steamer, and was to be paid to the owners of the vessel. The formal declaration asked for was that all payments made by the Director of Transports in respect of the steamer belong alone to the plaintiff, and the defendants have no claim to receive it. After hearing counsel his lordship reserved judgment.



The touch of the Remington Visible models is a revelation to all operators, even to those who are most familiar with the light touch of former Remingtons.

These latest Remington models are triumphs of light touch and perfect action unrivaled in this respect among writing machines.

The superiority of the 10 and 11 Remingtons in touch and in speed is a matter of simple demonstration. Strike the keys of one of these Remingtons, note the light, staccato touch. Compare it with the touch of another machine.

Release the carriage and run it up and down the scale. Do the same with any other machine. Note the difference. Note the light running Remington carriage. Note in everything the superiority of the Remington.

The exquisite design and workmanship of these Visible Remingtons tell the story.

MUSTARD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

VISITING



PRIMO
BEER

Stocked and sold by all Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.
H. K. & S. Banks s. \$570
MARINE INSURANCES.
Cantons n. \$320
North China n. \$100
Unions s. \$300
Yantai n. ex 73 \$19

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires n. \$133
H. K. Fires n. \$300

SHIPPING.
Douglases n. \$81
Steamboats n. \$171
Indos (Def.) n. \$89
Indos (Prof.) n. \$38
Shells b. 103/6
Feries n. \$29

REFINERIES.
Sugars n. \$92
Malabons n. \$29

MINING.
Kailans b. 40/-
Langkats s. 1/4
Raubas s. \$2.60
Tronohs n. 25/6
Urals n. 32/-
Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.
H. K. Wharves n. \$74
Kowloon Docks n. \$113
Shai Docks n. 1/78

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals b. \$30
H. K. Hotels b. \$94
Land Invest. b. \$38
H. Pheys Est. b. \$6
K'loon Lands n. \$33
Shai Lands b. 1/75
West Points b. \$77
Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.
Ewos s. 1/63
Kung Yiks b. 1/14
Shai Cottons b. 1/23
Yangtzepons b. 1/25
Orientals b. 1/36

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bornes n. \$64
China Light & P. n. \$4.50
Providents b. \$74
Dairy Farms s. \$23
Green Islands n. \$7.10
H. K. Electrics n. \$484
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149
Ropes b. \$34
Steel Foundries b. \$104
Trams, Low Level n. \$8
Trams, Peak, old s. \$3
Trams, Peak, new n. cts. \$3
Laundries b. \$13
U. Waterboats n. \$6
Watsons n. \$6.50
Wm. Powells s. \$29
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 3/11
30 d/s 3/11
60 d/s 3/11
4 m/s 3/11
T/T Shanghai 13/14
T/T Singapore 13/14
T/T Japan 14/14
T/T India 14/14
Demand India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 73/4
co & New York 73/4
T/T Java 174/4
T/T Marks 14/14
T/T France 427/4
Demand Paris 428

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/24
4 m/s D/P 3/24
6 m/s L/C 3/24
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/24
30 d/s San Francisco 74/4
4 m/s Marks Nom.
4 m/s France 441/4
6 m/s France 446/4
Demand Germany 73/6
Demand New York 73/6
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand Calcutta Nom.
Demand Manila 147
Demand Singapore 131/4
On Haiphong 54/2 prem.
On Saigon 49/4 prem.
On Bangkok 64/2 Nom.
Sovereign 38.20
Gold Leaf, per oz. 47/4
Bar Silver, per oz. 47/4

SUBSIDIA COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces 5 1/2 ds.
Hines 10 5 1/2 ds.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 1 1/2 ds.
Hongkong 10 1 1/2 ds.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN;
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) — France 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Bernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avance du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms in application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352
5, Charter Road.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

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